

STATE NEWS

His Excellency, Governor Holden has commissioned Hon. Ralph P. Buxton to hold a special term of the Superior Court of Robeson County, at Lumberton, beginning on the first Monday in July.

SOMEWHAT NEW.—We learn that J. M. Blair, Esq., the prince of landlords, has leased the newly rebuilt and re-arranged House, known as the old Guion Hotel, and expects to furnish it in the best modern style, and have it ready for the accommodation of the travelling public by October next.—*Ral. Standard.*

SUPREME COURT.—Saturday June 26.—Justices all present.

The following case was argued: University Railroad Company vs. William W. Holden, Governor, and David A. Jenkins, Treasurer. Mandamus to compel the issue of bonds to said Railroad as provided by law.

Haywood, Fowler and Badger for plaintiff. Attorney General Olds and Poon for defendant.

Thomas B. Venable, Esq., one of the protesting lawyers, having filed an answer as required, the contempt rule was discharged as to him.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

The following sales of city property were made to-day, by auction:

The lot and dwelling of the late James McKimmon, situated on Fayetteville street, to Wm. H. Bagley, for \$7,200.

Two acres, with small improvements, nearly opposite Governor Wootch's residence, to Rev. J. Brinton Smith, for \$250.

Seven acres adjoining the last, without improvement, to Rev. J. Brinton Smith, at \$125 per acre.

One hundred and fifty acres in Swift Creek district, (R. C.) to B. P. Williamson, for \$1 per acre.

Twenty-five acres near the last, Wm. Grimes, Esq., at \$1.50 per acre.

One share Chatham Railroad stock was sold, we believe, for five dollars and fifty cents.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

CHILD STOLEN.—One thousand dollars reward will be given by its bereaved mother for his safe return. Was missing from home on the 6th of October, 1865, and nothing has since been heard direct from him, but information has been received that such a little boy was seen to pass through Oxford, in the possession of a wagoner, and is now supposed to be in Rockingham, Person, Orange, Guilford, Granville, N. C., or Halifax county, Va. When taken away he was four years old, a beautiful fair skin, blue-eyed boy. Kind reader, is there such a boy in the family of any wagoner in your neighborhood?

Mrs. M. CHANCEY, Beaufort Co., N. C.

Address DR. G. W. BLACKALL, Weldon, N. C. *Raleigh Standard.*

SUPREME COURT.—Monday June 28.—The Court met pursuant to adjournment. Justices all present.

Cases from the 8th and 9th Districts were taken up.

Shelton vs. Shelton, from Davie county, was put off.

The following cases were argued:

Miller vs. Gibson, from Rowan county. Kerr Craig for Plaintiff. Bailly for Defendant.

Smith vs. Smith, from Rowan county. Kerr Craig for Plaintiff. Bailly for Defendant.

State vs. Sandy Ratts, from Rowan county. Attorney General for State. Bailly for Defendant.

Acree vs. Hutchinson, from Rowan county. Kerr and Craig for Plaintiff and Wilson and Bailly for Defendant.

State vs. Cherry, from Gaston county. Attorney General for State. Gov. Bragg for Defendant.

Opinion were delivered as follows:

By PRISONER, C. In Smith vs. Stitt, in Harrell vs. Watkins, from Hertford. No error.

In Dixon, Davidson & Co. vs. Poon, from Chatham. Judgment affirmed.

By BRADY, J. In State ex rel. McNeil vs. Morrison, from Moore. No error. Judgment here for Plaintiff.

In Solomon vs. Winslow from Cumberland. Judgment affirmed, and Judgment here for Plaintiff.

In Myers vs. Credle, from Beaufort. No error. Judgment here for Defendant.

By PRISONER, J. In Patrick vs. Joyner, from Pitt. Judgment dissolved, and cause remanded.

In Hedges vs. Stokes, Reid vs. Stokes, and Holmes vs. Stokes, all from Stanley. Same order in each case, affirming the orders continuing the injunctions.

In Nelson vs. Blue, from Robeson. Cause declared rights to be drawn. Cause dismissed.

In Dick vs. Dick, from Cumberland. Judgment reversed.

In State vs. Haughton, from New Hanover. No error. Judgment affirmed.

In Mitchell vs. Henderson & Baylor, from Caswell. Judgment reversed. *Venue de novo* awarded.

By SETTLE, J. In State vs. Douglas, from Moore. Judgment affirmed.

In State vs. Credle, from Beaufort. Appeal dismissed.

In Dick vs. Dick, from Cumberland. Judgment reversed.

The following discharges in bankruptcy were granted June 26th, 1865, before A. W. Shaffer, Register:

A. J. Pendergrass, John Robert Marsh, West Harris, C. P. Stone, Paschal Mullendall, Chatham county.

Washington Harris, Franklin county.

Horace H. Rothery, Thos. Reavis, Geo. W. Blackall, Robert H. Read John R. Haskins, Granville county.

Elijah B. Perry, W. M. Daniel, William McDaniels, B. P. Pullen, Halifax county.

Joshua H. Whitley, Johnston county.

Wm. J. Judd, Franklin county.

Richard C. Coker, Northampton county.

Redding Cape, M. R. Sugg, W. Crawford, Henry Richards, Alexander Findley, John G. Dorch, E. M. Holt, A. J. Roberts, Orange county.

S. S. Carter, Wake county.

Thomas R. Tunstall, John N. McDowell, John E. Brown, Nathaniel A. Williams, Warren county.

J. Heinemann, Mecklenburg county.

S. W. Haynuty, C. A. Helms, William Simpson, Union county.—*Ral. Standard.*

SUPREME COURT.—Court met pursuant to adjournment. All the Justices present.

Cases argued.—C. W. Bissent vs. Harris and Howell, from Rowan Co.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMING.—It was our privilege on Saturday last to go over the farm of Mr. L. B. Manning, near Ringwood, in the upper end of this county.

Mr. M. is this year cultivating his farm in an experimental manner, using the most improved seeds and working upon the most improved style. We don't remember to have seen a farm in the South presenting more promising appearances than this one, and we don't entertain a doubt that Mr. Manning will be amply rewarded.

for his labors. His oats are decidedly the finest we ever saw, one head gathered from the field containing two hundred and sixty grains. On a portion of his cotton field Mr. M. expects a yield of two bales to the acre. His success this year will doubtless induce others to follow in his footsteps.

The Messrs. Garret, now owners of the Wellers' Vineyard place, are working a farm upon the same principle, and are, we understand, equally successful.

Weldon News.

HALIFAX COUNTY.—We learn there was a colored woman killed by lightning, at the residence of Maj. John H. Fenner, near the town of Halifax, on Friday last. She was seen standing in the door of her house with an infant, about five weeks old, in her arms, a few moments before the lightning struck her. When she was found she was lying on the floor dead, and the infant lying near her head.

Halifax jail is almost tenanted—only two prisoners now remaining.

The crops in that county are looking well and are in fine condition. The wheat crop has been harvested and is of a superior quality. Oats on the river are very fine.

Ral. Standard.

For the Journal.

Seppernong Grapes and Wine.

KENANVILLE, June 28th, 1865.

Dear Journal—I am more and more convinced that our Seppernong will become the standard grape of this section and will be the source of great wealth and prosperity to our people. Each year's experience proves more and more the value of this grape for wine making, and it must ultimately become the beverage of the country.

Below I send you the result of the analysis of samples of pure Seppernong wine made without sugar or spirits. I sent three samples of wines, made from grapes gathered in September, October and November. The analyses are of the two first.

The Chief Chemist of the Patent Office wrote me that the wine made from the grapes gathered in November could not yet be analyzed, that its great quantity of sugar had not fermented, and that he would not be surprised if this wine would show 20 per cent. of proof spirit, with a very fine flavor, and double the amount of spirit that a high priced Rhine wine contains.

It will be seen from the statement below, that the wine made from the grapes gathered in October, has nearly twelve per cent. proof spirit, and all the ingredients necessary to make a fine wine.

I hope these facts will open the eyes of our people to the great value of the Seppernong, and realize what a blessing they have in this climate. It is to be hoped that more general attention will be paid to its cultivation. Our people, however, must become familiar with the characteristics of this grape, and be able to distinguish it from the uncareful, as is too often the case, we cannot expect good results to flow from the production of the Seppernong. I hope soon to be able to send you some practical observations, gathered from my own experience, upon the cultivation of this great grape.

Next month is the time for important work, if one wishes to raise his own plants. The sprouts of this year's growth from young vines must be put in the ground to take root. The smaller they are the better, it being a matter whether the bud is ripe or not, as it will ripen while it is lying in the ground. Old vines should never be used for raising plants. By following this rule I have been able to produce an entirely different grape with a thinner skin, smaller bunches, and more grapes per bunch. The grape will hang on the vine until it is entirely ripe. I have followed this plan for the last four years. I took the sprouts from a vine which I planted in 1865, and planted them in 1866, and from that vine I raised layers for 1867, and so on to the present. By this means I have been able to raise a better grape. It loses its wild nature, and the branches are compact like bunch grapes. I am able to raise this year from two thousand to three thousand of these kind of vines.

I hope this system will be adopted by our people generally, at least those who expect to go into the culture of the grape for a profit. By this means we will be enabled to make a fine, strong and healthy wine, without spirit or sugar, which will be the common beverage of the country, finding its way alike into the cellars of the rich and into the cabins of the poor, taking the place of the poisoned and intoxicating drinks now too freely and destroying health and bringing with it poverty and woe.

We can raise with less labor and expense two thousand gallons of wine to the acre than we can one bale of cotton, and with much more certainty. At twenty cents a gallon we have almost quadruple the profit from cotton, at twenty-five or thirty cents. It seems to me that these facts would impress themselves upon the attention of the farmer and cause him to turn his attention to this important subject. Below is the result of the chemical examination of the samples of wine sent to the Department of Agriculture.

Very truly,

LEWIS FROELICH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28th, 1865.

Hon. Horace Cupron, Commissioner, Sir—

I have the honor to acknowledge the return of a chemical examination of two wines made from the Seppernong grape by Louis Frolich, of Kenanville.

No. 1.—Made from Grapes gathered in October, 1865.

Absolute alcohol, by weight, 5.20 per cent. or 11.38 per cent. by volume.

Acid, calculated as dry tartaric, 0.46.

Cane sugar, 0.73.

Grape sugar, 9.95.

Specific gravity, 999.

Extraction, 0.10.

No. 2.—Made from Grapes gathered in September, 1865.

Absolute alcohol, by weight, 4.45 per cent. or 9.73 per cent. by volume.

Acid, calculated as dry tartaric, 0.33.

Sugar, total, 23.23.

Extraction, 0.21.

Specific gravity, 999.

No. 1 is seen to present a somewhat higher per centage of alcohol than No. 2; a greater acidity, a less amount of sugar, and a smaller extraction. No. 2 is sweeter, and consequently richer in nutritive matters, and does not excite so perceptible to the taste or to the respiration.

These wines may be regarded as corresponding in value to the light acid wines of Central Europe. Their proportion of alcohol is greater than in most of the Rhine wines, and other qualities can be pronounced from excellent wines of their class.

I remain, Sir,

Very respectfully,

THOMAS ANTELM, M. D., Chemist.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Pennsylvania Radical Nominations.

Democratic Hopes for the State.—The nomination of Secretary Bristow, and his successor—General Sickles. Dismissal of Torrey—General Grant and the Negroes, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1865.

Dear Journal.—The Radical party of Pennsylvania met in convention in Philadelphia on Wednesday last, and the result

of their labors was the renomination of the present Governor, John W. Geary. It was a foregone conclusion, there being but little organized opposition. The nomination was one eminently fit to be made. John W. Geary was made by the correspondents that followed his command, a mere newspaper General, and is now a most servile tool of the vilely proscriptive and intolerant faction which now rules with such a heavy hand.

The platform which was adopted is as follows:

"Resolved, That we rejoice in the glorious national victory of 1863, which bringing peace, happiness and prosperity to our country."

That they should rejoice in and sing the praises of an event which brought them power and self, I can well understand, but that in the face of the utter prostration of every business interest, the misery and distress that now pervades the length and breadth of our country, and the deplorable condition of the South (which, even with the good crops vouchsafed by the bountiful goodness of a Power beyond the control of a puritanical "higher law" idea) is terrible to contemplate. In the face of all this that any body of men could have the chimericality to prize peace, prosperity, or happiness, when there is no power, no money, no business, is a result, is a most astonishing. For once, at least, they are forced to meet an issue and make a "square" fight. They openly endorse the 15th Amendment, and on that issue we determined whether the Keystone of the Arch will be given over and yielded to the negro idea or not. I write from an intimate knowledge of matters in the Keystone, State and believe when the smoke of the battle to be fought there in next October closes, the flag of the Democracy, nor rent, nor torn, and from that event will date the gradual but certain downfall of the terrible oligarchy which now reigns in Washington.

The negro lovers, very gingerly endorsing the Alabama question, are endorsing the action of the Senate. I cannot make out clearly what is meant by this change of policy. To gain the "Irish vote" a week or so since, nothing less than a war with England would suit our purpose, and now we are ready to yield to the platform, as Father Ritchie used to say, "no vermons."

Secretary Bristow, of the Navy, has resigned. Ill health is assigned as the cause, possibly. The matter was not officially announced until yesterday, though talked of for some time. Mr. Bristow, it is remembered, was one of the subscribers to the "gift enterprise cabinet," and drew the position of Secretary of the Navy. He "came down" liberally to the fund for purchasing General Grant a house in Philadelphia, and the result was that Secretary of the Navy. He is succeeded by John George M. Robeson, Attorney General of New Jersey. The special reason why Mr. Robeson is selected to succeed Mr. Bristow is not transpired.

Despite the stringent and explicit section 6 of the act of Congress, March 10th, the President has determined that Gen. Dan. Sickles, being on the retired list, is competent to go as Minister to Spain. So we go. Laws, no matter how plain, are not allowed to stand in the way of our wishes or caprices of the powers that be.

The dismissal of Mr. Wm. P. Torrey, of the Surgeon General's Office, for the highly disloyal and treasonable offense of marrying Miss Annie Spratt, daughter of the victim of Stanton, Holt, and the administration generally, is of such contemptibly small proportions that men with soul would blush at the thought of such meanness.

There is considerable bitterness felt against General Grant by the negroes in the Howard University, and elsewhere in Washington, on account of the General making such an unwarranted and unnatural discrimination with regard to color in not selecting at least one "colored gentleman" to go to West Point for an education, for which the whites are eligible, and the colored man has an applicant. If General Grant desires to have peace he had better in future not forget what is due to his colored friends and brethren, as they are not at all backward in claiming that Wendell Phillips, Grover Cleveland, and others, rest accord them, and which he must give if he would have peace.

From the Raleigh Standard.

When Emancipation Took Place.

Not at date of Proclamation, January 1st, 1863.—Decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

In the case of Harrell vs. Watson, from Hertford county, Chief Justice Pearson delivered the following opinion on Monday last, all the Justices concurring.

"We are pleased with the result of the argument of Mr. Yates. He was candid, and seems to have investigated the subject with much diligence; but we cannot concur in his conclusions."

He says, the bond is void for want of a consideration. The reply is, the bond needs no consideration. The solemn act of sealing and delivering is a deed, a thing done, which, by the rule of the common law, has full force and effect, without any consideration. *Nudum pactum* applies only to single contracts—deeds, and the consideration except such as take effect under the doctrine of uses, or such as are made void by the statutes of Elizabeth as against creditors and purchasers for valuable consideration, but are valid as to common law between the parties.

This is a misapprehension of the law in that many of the profession seem to have fallen by reason of inaccuracy in Blackstone's Commentaries, who, we take occasion to say, is a popular, and not an accurate text book. Blackstone adopts the definition given by Coke of a deed—"an instrument of writing on parchment or paper sealed and delivered"—and yet he afterwards goes on to say, "a deed must be supported by a sufficient consideration."

His remark is evidently to be understood as having reference to deeds taking effect under the doctrine of uses, and to the statutes of Elizabeth. For, beyond all question, a deed is binding between the parties without any consideration.

2d. There was in our case, a valuable consideration. The slave bargained for was delivered to the defendant at the date of sale in September 1864 and he had his services until 1865, and upon the supposition that the thing sold, to wit, the negro, was in fact a freeman and not the subject of sale from an after the institution of slavery on the 1st of January, 1863. The defendant had notice of this fact, as well as the plaintiff, and according to the rule of law and of equity and of justice in its ordinary sense, "who is to have the gain should bear the loss," as is said, *Rest. on Contracts*, § 339.

The master depended upon future contingencies, and the defendant gave his word for the price and took the chance.

The reference made by Mr. Yates to the law authorizing an inquiry in regard to contracts payable expressly or impliedly in currency, and allowing a jury to fix the value thereof, has no application to our case, for it turns not on the value, but on the validity of the obligation sued upon.

In the second place, Mr. Yates took the position that the bond was void as against the State, and that by the policy of the State of January 1st, 1863, all slaves are set free from and after

that date. So at the time of the sale, the person sold was not a slave but a free man. Admitting the premises, we do not see how the conclusion follows. Say, according to the view of President Lincoln, the person sold was a free man, at the time of the sale, how could it obstruct his policy, that the supposed title to the person as a slave was afterwards transferred from A to B. Certainly it could make no difference in legal effect, whether the individual was held as a slave by the one or the other, provided, under the existing state of things, the individual was to be held as a slave in the same locality.

But we do not admit the premises, to wit: that by force of the proclamation of the President, all slaves are set free from and after January 1st, 1863.

The slaves of persons who shall hereafter give aid to the rebellion, taking refuge within the lines of the army, and "all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them, and coming under the control of the Government of the United States," and the slaves of such persons found or being within any place occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

This act of Congress, of July, 1862, is not a declaration of the President's power, but a declaration of the President's duty, and it is not a declaration of the President's power, but a declaration of the President's duty, and it is not a declaration of the President's power, but a declaration of the President's duty.

It has been ascertained for certain that the Cuban expedition which left here on Saturday last succeeded in going to sea.

Lieutenant Commander Van Hook died this morning of yellow fever on board the hospital steamer Hibernia.

From Virginia.

BRANSON, Va., June 24—Noon.

Last night in Petersburg, Va., of New York, addressed the Republican meeting. The Convention present called for a division of time, but that not being allowed the next Radical speaker was drowned out by calls for Conservative speakers. The negroes then formed in a body and charged the whites present, driving them away with bricks and chasing them through the streets.

It appears that the whites went to the meeting under the impression that a division of time was to be allowed.

Neither party used firearms and no one was seriously injured.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30—P. M.

The President and most of the Cabinet are absent.

The revenue for the fiscal year reaches one hundred and fifty-eight and a quarter million of dollars.

The decrease of the public debt for the month of June amounts to about nine million of dollars.

President Grant distributes the Georgetown college prize.

The son of Senator Mallory, of Florida, wins the first prize.

The several Departments will be closed Monday next in honor of the Fourth of July.

From New York.

NEW YORK, June 30—P. M.

The former Ketchum was before the court today on a habeas corpus. He pleads, is that he is sentenced for crime not charged in the indictment.

Ketchum's discharge on bail is more than probable.

A box containing six hundred thousand dollars in securities, stolen from the Ocean bank, has been found.

The Weather.—The Crops, &c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 30—P. M.

The weather is intensely hot and growing hotter here.

Accounts from all quarters represent the cotton crop, both Upland and Sea Island, as extremely promising.

The apprehensions of the caterpillar for this season are now, to a great extent, dissipated.

By HAVANA CABLE.

HAVANA, June 30—P. M.

Delofia says that he counts on fifty thousand volunteers to put down the Cuban rebellion.

NEW YORK, July 1—Noon.

Stocks strong. Money quiet and active at 7 per cent. premium, with a commission. Sterling Exchange 1094. Gold 137 1/2. Five-twentieths of '62, 12 1/2. North Carolina Sixes 82; new 53. Virginia Sixes, ex-coupon, 82; new 51. Tennessee Sixes, ex-coupon, 62; new 59. Louisiana Sixes, old, 72; Levees 67 1/2.

Flour 52 1/2 cents better on shipping grades.—Wheat 1 1/2 cents better. Corn a little better.—Rice 3 1/2 cents. Last bid of Cotton, 24 1/2. Iron at 24 1/2. Spirits Turpentine steady at 41 1/2 cents. Rosin quiet—common strained 25 1/2; good strained 26 3/4. Freight firm.

MEASUR FOR ROCKINGHAM.—It is rumored on the streets to-day, upon what foundation we know not, that Gov. Holden is about to send a squad of his deleterious special militia to Rockingham county. We do not know what reasonable pretext there is for such an unnecessary and nonsensical proceeding, if indeed, such a thing be in contemplation; there can be but one real object in view, and that is to get up an excitement to bear on the approaching August elections.

Let us be calm. A company of volunteer detectives were drilling to-day, on Capitol Square, under the redoubtable Captain Kwiatkowski, which, by interpretation, is John Rosemond, whilom engineer in the Standard press—The prospect of the day will show the field at once, as matters that is two dollars a day) pressingly demand it.

Raleigh Sentinel.

SURVEYING THE ROUTE.—Chief Engineer

Bardwell and his Assistants commenced to survey the line of the Plaster Banks & Salt Works Railroad, from Statesville to Mt. Airy and the Virginia State line, last Monday.

Mr. Bardwell thinks that the route will present no very great obstacle, and that the road can, comparatively, be cheaply built. When built, Mr. B. says that it will be the straight line between the South and Baltimore yet constructed—by 70 or 80 miles. He says the advantages of this Road to Maryland and other counties through which it will pass, will be incalculable, and that it will undoubtedly be a great thoroughfare of travel between the North and South.—*Statesville American.*

WONDERFUL.—Henry W. Barr, No. 49 West 14th street, while on a visit to the West, was attacked with severe illness from drinking impure water. He was repaired of, and it was thought that he must die. His wife was immediately sent for, and in a day or two was at his bedside.

He recovered the beneficial results from the use of PLANTATION BITTERS, and insisted upon their being administered to him, which was done, in quantities prescribed by the attending physician. The result was almost as if by magic, and in one-half hour from the time they were given he was out of danger, and by a moderate use of them three or four times a day, he was soon able to resume his journey to his home. This is but one case of many thousands that we know of.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

June 26 220—Willeded

FROM 4 TO 350 HOURS POWER, including the celebrated Corliss, Porter,